

birds, but as they sang from the tops of the pines or other trees, it was difficult for me to secure a good view with my glass. Early the next morning I was more fortunate, and secured a much better view of a rather tame bird, and was convinced that I had to do with Hermit Thrushes (*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*) resident on Long Island in mid-summer. This idea, however, was not strengthened by an examination of the literature, and it seemed from the records quite improbable that a colony of Hermit Thrushes should reside so far south as Yaphank, Long Island, and only 40 feet above the level of the sea.

Later I read with interest the article by Mr. Francis Harper in 'The Auk' for October, 1908, wherein he records a Hermit Thrush singing in the woods between Holbrook and Patchogue, Long Island. He also mentions the two previous Long Island records for immature birds and quotes from Dr. Braislin that, "Further investigation will probably show that the Hermit Thrush is, though rare, a regular summer resident on Long Island."

From observations made during July, 1909, I may state that the Hermit Thrush is one of the most common birds at Yaphank, and that I have heard as many as four singing at one time. On one occasion on the 31st of the month, one sang for over an hour with only momentary intermissions caused by its changing its position among the trees, or by my approaching too near. It, however, was a tame bird, and very accommodating. I found that the thrushes were not only abundant in the pitch pine and oak woods at the easterly end of the village, but that they were to be met with in the woods several miles to the north, in the vicinity of Longwood manor house. This district appears then to be the chief summer home of the Hermit Thrush on Long Island, and the ornithologist may with certainty expect to hear this fine songster if he but repair to Yaphank at the proper season.—WM. T. DAVIS, *New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.*

**North Carolina Notes.**—DOVEKIE (*Alle alle*). This bird appeared in numbers on the North Carolina coast last winter. In January, 1909, reports came in of a small black and white "duck, with a bill like a chicken," hitherto unknown, these reports covering the coast line from Roanoke Island to Beaufort. A man living on the point of Cape Lookout told me that he had seen not less than fifteen or twenty dead ones washed up along shore, and that flocks of them "used" in Lookout Cove during the winter. The game warden at Cape Hatteras said that they were on Pamlico Sound in flocks of hundreds. Flocks were also reported from Core Sound. Several were taken at Beaufort and forwarded to northern ornithologists. The Museum received three specimens in the flesh, all from Beaufort, and two skins from the coast a little south of Roanoke Island. From what I can learn there was a flight of Dovekies on this coast about twenty years ago, with only a very few stragglers recorded since. All those found dead were reported as much emaciated, as was certainly the case with the three received by me.

**SOOTY TERN** (*Sterna fuscata*). A specimen — adult male — was caught alive within a few miles of Raleigh on June 30 of this year. It did not attempt to fly when pursued and was easily captured by hand. I received it in the flesh the next day, it having died during the night. The body was much emaciated, but showed no signs of injury.

**RED PHALAROPE** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). On February 23, 1909, the State Museum at Raleigh received a specimen in the flesh from M. Leslie Davis, of Beaufort, N. C. This specimen was picked up on the beach near Beaufort the previous day. I often hear of small "web-footed" birds being observed in some numbers along our coast after a heavy storm and imagine that phalaropes are not uncommon under such conditions.— H. H. BRIMLEY, *Curator, State Museum, Raleigh, N. C.*

**Notes from Crawford Notch, N. H.**— At the summit of the Crawford Notch, New Hampshire, some two thousand feet above sea level and in the heart of the White Mountain region, is a small clearing surrounded on all sides by forest. Among many species to be expected here I have found the following which seem worth noting and which were not included in my list of Crawford birds.<sup>1</sup>

1. **Larus argentatus**. **HERRING GULL**.— On September 25, 1907, three of these birds visited the Notch. Two of them remained in the air while the third alighted for a few moments on Saco Lake, a tiny sheet of water. Another example occurred on September 25, 1908. It remained the greater part of the forenoon.

2. **Calidris arenaria**. **SANDERLING**. A single bird passed the afternoon of August 18, 1909, on the shore of Saco Lake. The bird, which arrived during a rain storm, was very tame.

3. **Ægialitis semipalmata**. **SEMIPALMATED PLOVER**.— On September 3, 1908, during a northeast rain storm a single bird in company with a Semipalmated Sandpiper remained for a few moments on a sand bar in Saco Lake. The bird was easily approached.

4. **Passer domesticus**. **ENGLISH SPARROW**.— Up to the season of 1909 I had noted only one individual of this species — in August, 1905.<sup>2</sup> In 1909, however, several birds occurred and at least one pair nested.

5. **Oporornis agilis**. **CONNECTICUT WARBLER**.— Late in the afternoon of September 27, 1907, a mild, cloudy day, one of these birds flew against a window of the hotel and was killed. It was preserved and is in my possession.— RICHARD MERRILL MARBLE, *Brookline, Mass.*

**Additions to the List of Birds of Allegany and Garrett Counties, Western Maryland.**— Since publishing the above-named list (Auk, Vol. XXI) I

<sup>1</sup> A List of Birds found within a radius of one mile from the Crawford House, N. H., September 20, 1907.

[See below, p. 446, for further mention of this paper.—EDD.]

<sup>2</sup> List, page 6.